

WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS PATENT CONCENTRAL PRESSURE
WATER WHEEL
THE undersigned, manufacturer's of the above unequalled Water Wheels, are prepared with an assort-

These Wheels are simple, cheap, durable, powerful, economical in the use of water, not retarded by backwater, nor liable to obstruction, easily set up, and occupy but little room, and for perfection of finish are superior to any.

Wheels are guaranteed in every instance not to fall short of our representations, in most cases they exceed them.

Parties desiring Wheels or Information, will please

desired, or the kind and quantity of machinery to be
propelled, and we will give prompt attention
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL
Oswego, N. Y.
Capitol Hotel, Frankfort Ky.
Dec. 10, 1850

1. New York, has put into my mill, known as the Core Mill near this place, one of his Concentral Pressure Water Wheels. It is one foot in diameter and takes the place of a 25 feet Overshot Wheel. With the Overshot Wheel I can grind seven and one half bushels of wheat to the hour with a full head of water, and with

which are 30 inches in diameter, 1 ground ten and nine-
teenth bushels of wheat to the hour, and the water used
to run, it filled the buckets on the Overshot Wheel two
third full.

Mr. Reynolds put the Wheel in with the understand-
ing that if it did not grind as much as the Overshot with
the same water he was to take it out and charge nothing

I am satisfied that it will grind one third more to the hour than the Overshot Wheel.
I have been acquainted with Mr. Reynolds about six months and will guarantee that his Wheels will give more power than he claims for them. I therefore commend him to the public.

Signed,
H. C STRELL

GREAT CROSSING, SECON CO. KY. }
 December 12, 1854. }
 Messrs. Tullist & Underhill, Oswego, N. Y.
 GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in saying to you that the
 Water Wheel, (four feet in diameter double issued) -
 purchased of Mr. Samuel Reynolds, the inventor, is

coming fully p to what it was recommended to do. My first trial with it was at a very low stage of water, only three and a half feet head. It gave full power, for one run 42 inch Burrs, Bolts, Smut Mill, &c., with the gate open. When the water rose so as to give me five feet head I have full for two run of Burrs, doing full work, so that under the full head (six feet) I have a

I have run in backwater to the depth of four feet with no perceptible loss of power. This Wheel is put in place of a thirteen feet diameter Breast Wheel, and gives fully double the power with about the same amount of water that it did. I therefore take pleasure in paying you for it, believing that I now have a wheel that will last me 20, perhaps 50 years.

Jan. 25, 1860 - d&tw&w3m. W. H. McDONALD.

All Diseases Treated Entirely Free of Charge!!!
By Drs. Hardy & Co.

Medical and Surgical
OFFICE, No. 31, East Fourth street, corner of Sycamore, where he gives his entire attention to the practice of Physic and Surgery; had thirty years experience in hospitals and private practice, and has devoted twen-

PRIVATE DISEASES,
he will guarantee a cure in their most complicated, and
in the severest stages. Recent cases are cured in
A VERY FEW DAYS.
YOUNG MEN injured in mind or body by a secret in-
fection, should at once apply. He has cured many

WOMEN having derangements peculiar to their sex, are invited to call for relief.

Skin Diseases can fully treated.

Es particular as to the name and number.

31 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Persons living at a distance can receive medicine by mail.

Address—**DRS. HARRY & CO.**
Jan. 27, 1960—d&wly. Cincinnati, Ohio.

168 Vine Street, between 4th & 5th,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB TYPE,
 Printing Presses, Cases, Galleys, &c.,
Inks and Printing Material of every Description.

STEREOTYPING
Of all kinds: Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions,
Jobs, Wood Cuts, &c., &c.
Brand and Pattern Letters of Various Styles.
ELECTROTYPING

In all its Branches. R. ALLISON,
December 30, 1859-17. Superintendent.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago did

ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that, this Association

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatococcus, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, and all the other diseases of the Sexual System.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much de-

An Admirable Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual Organ, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts, on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c.,

tion, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCILD, Secretary. [June 6, 1880-wy.]

To all whom it may Concern.

TAKE notice that on the 10th day of April, 1880, I will apply to the Cashier of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, for a new certificate of stock in that of said bank.

bank issued to James Griffith, now deceased, which certificate was destroyed in the burning of said Griffith's dwelling house, near Newtown, Scott county, Ky., a short time previous to said Griffith's death. I will make application to have said certificate issued to Mrs. Jane H. Miller, of Georgetown, Ky., to whom said stock has been transferred. A. O. DAVID,

Georgetown, Ky., Feb. 4, 1890-td.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,
AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,
A
For the year 1890. For sale by
Jan. 18, 1890-td. KEENON & CRUTCHER.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Decision of the Court of Appeals.

State of Kentucky, Madison Circuit, 2d.

September Special Term, 1859, held on the 2nd.

THE COMMONWEALTH, PLAINTIFF,

vs.

SQUIRE TURNER, SEN., DEFENDENT.

On Rule, &c.

The following is a copy of the Judgment rendered in the above case, to wit:

THE COMMONWEALTH, PLAINTIFF,

vs.

SQUIRE TURNER, SEN., DEFENDENT.

Rule.

This is a proceeding by rule against Squire Turner, Sen., a member of the bar of this Court, upon the following charges, viz:

1st. That said Turner did, on the 11th day of February, 1857, cause David J. Rowland, a deputy sheriff of said county, acting under me as sheriff of said county, to come into his office in Richmond, Kentucky, and give him a \$34 in said Turner's hands for collection, and said Turner wilfully, knowingly and fraudulently caused said fee bill and execution of the name of said Miller, a constable of said county, who proceeded to collect the same off of P. P. Ballard and the said Miller was equally liable.

2d. That on the — day of —, 1858, a fee bill issued from the Court of Appeals for about \$14, also an execution for cost for about \$34 in favor of John Mulchey against James B. Jarman, B. D. Miller and P. P. Ballard, which was in said Turner's hands for collection, and said Turner wilfully, knowingly and fraudulently caused said fee bill and execution of the name of said Miller, a constable of said county, who proceeded to collect the same off of P. P. Ballard and the said Miller was equally liable.

3d. That on the — day of —, 1858, a fee bill issued from the Court of Appeals for about \$14, also an execution for cost for about \$34 in favor of John Mulchey against James B. Jarman, B. D. Miller and P. P. Ballard, which was in said Turner's hands for collection, and said Turner wilfully, knowingly and fraudulently caused said fee bill and execution of the name of said Miller, a constable of said county, who proceeded to collect the same off of P. P. Ballard and the said Miller was equally liable.

4th. That the general and professional character of Squire Turner, Sen., is bad.

To these charges the defendant filed an amended response in writing, and afterwards an amended response, and the parties having been fully heard and the case maturely considered I will now proceed to dispose of it. When the motion was made to quash the fourth charge it was overruled for the reasons and upon the authorities cited in the written opinion on file. The leading authority relied upon in the defendant's opinion was the case of *Ex parte Mills*, reported in 1st Michigan, but which was found at the time in Livingston's law register. Subsequent examination of the case in the State reports discloses the fact that Livingston does not report the case in full but has omitted that part of the opinion of the court which discloses the sufficiency of the more general one of the two charges and decided that it was insufficient. That case so far from being authority in support of the opinion hereof given upon the sufficiency of this charge, is seemingly adverse to it; and although I think it is in conflict with the general tenor of other cases and with principle as recognized in this case, I am unwilling to pursue any opinion or rest my judgment upon doubtful ground, and shall therefore dismiss the fourth charge and exclude from the consideration of the case all the testimony heard in relation to it, and proceed to the examination of the more specific ones.

1. The first charge is admitted in all of its essential particulars, except as to the date of the service of the process, and that it was Fletcher Teeter upon whom it was served, (and which latter fact is neither admitted nor denied,) and the defense is rested upon innocent mistake, and no injury resulted from it to any person. It is perfectly true that the charge in this case involves a very grave offense, both on the part of the officer who made the false return and the attorney who procured it. It not only subjects both to the civil action of the party aggrieved but also to a public indictment for a misdemeanor or of great moral turpitude.

Was it accompanied with the mitigating circumstances relied upon in the defense, and are they sufficient in point of law to excuse it? A brief examination of the facts are disclosed by the proof must answer these questions.

As early as July or August, 1856, the defendant, with Col. Caperton, was engaged to bring and prosecute the action of *Bogie vs. Teeter*, &c., referred to in the charge. No charge was made for any specific fee and of course its amount was dependent upon the quantity and value of the service rendered. It was known to Bogie and his counsel that Teeter resided in Illinois, and the other defendants in the city of Louisville, or that vicinity. It was desired not to bring the case in Jefferson or that vicinity, but in this or some adjoining county, where the counsel retained, or some of them, could conduct it in person; and it was stipulated that if the suit should be tried in this court the counsel engaged were all to attend it, and if in certain named adjoining counties such of them as practiced in those counties, to conduct it. They were, however, to appear in it, to be tried where it should. In fulfillment of this arrangement, as early as the 3d of September, 1856, Bogie's petition was prepared and he sent to the Lexington and Danville Fairs to endeavor to have process served upon some one of the defendants in one of those counties, but without success.

Thus the matter rested until some time in December, 1856, when the defendant caused a letter to be written to William Teeter at his residence in Illinois urging the necessity of his attending the ensuing February term of the Garrard Circuit Court, and requesting him to take Richmond in his route and come privately to the defendant's house. In January, 1857, a second letter was caused to be written by defendant, of like purport. When received, if any, was received to either of these letters, the proofs do not disclose, except inferentially. On the 3d of February, 1857, Bogie was sent to Col. W. H. Caperton with request to attend at defendant's office. When he reached there the defendant said to him, "we have determined to bring the suit here." Col. Caperton enquired, "where do you expect to give this court jurisdiction?" To which defendant replied, "Teeter has important business with me and will be here." Thereupon the petition was filed in this court, and process taken out to Madison endorsed to be served on William Teeter only, and to Jefferson and endorsed but to be served on William Teeter. The process to Madison was kept by defendant in his office, and the one to Jefferson mailed to the sheriff of that county. On the 14th of February, 1857, Fletcher Teeter came to defendant's office, when he dispatched his nephew, S. Turner, Jr., in search of Rowland. S. Turner, Jr. found Rowland at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, and enquired of him, "where was a deputy sheriff, and upon being answered in the affirmative, informed him that the defendant desired to see him at his office. Rowland went, and found defendant and Fletcher Teeter in the office, and defendant handed him the process against W. Teeter, when Rowland handed E. Teeter's copy, informed defendant that he did not know how to make the return, as it was his first service, and asked his direction; when defendant dictated the return as appears upon the process. That return is in these words: "Feb. 14, 1857, executed on defendant, Wm. Teeter, D. J. Rowland, D. S., for P. P. Ballard." The process was left in defendant's office, where by his direction or not does not appear. The defendant knew William and Fletcher Teeter well, had been their counsel, and they did not favor each other but were quite dissimilar in their age, size, dress and general appearance. The next day the defendant went to the Garrard court. On the 15th of February, 1857, the process to

Jefferson was executed upon defendant Shotwell, and on the 20th or 21st Judge Breck received Ripley's letter, and on the morning of the 23d, learning that the process had been endorsed by Rowland executed, sent him a letter to his office to have it corrected, when Rowland was asked by S. Turner, Jr., to delay it until defendant's return, or he could hear from him. On the next day or day after a letter was received from defendant directing the return to be erased, and it was done, and the suit in this court abandoned. Now whatever semblance of plausibility the facts recited in defendant's response afford in support of his plea of mistake, (and the amended response left but little of it,) these facts entirely destroy it. On the contrary the conviction is forced upon the mind that having as early as the preceding December set on foot a scheme to give this court jurisdiction of the case by endorsing Teeter here under false pretences, a scheme which, on the 3d of February, he had confidence would succeed, but which on the 14th had probably failed, this return was procured to consummate.

His expectation of Teeter's coming was business in the Garrard court, and the time of his coming was just preceding that court, and on his way to it, and the last day for his arrival is about to ensue, and he is in expectation (for his response says "he had William Teeter on his mind just as one of the Teeter's stepped in his office, and imagines William Teeter has arrived, dispatches a messenger for the Sheriff, and during his absence is so absorbed in private business as not to have time to enquire after the health of the family of an old friend from a distant State, allude to the important business which summoned him to Kentucky, and tender him the hospitality of his house, (for these two latter were parts of the letters,) but leaves Teeter to himself until the Sheriff arrives, the process is handed to him and its execution directed, return declared, and the parties separate without remark upon or allusion to the matter, and without moments further thought by defendant until three days afterwards, not seeing Wm. Teeter at the Garrard court, and traded with him as Fletcher Teeter and not as William Teeter, and at this might have caused the mistake. — But the defendant does not admit that Fletcher Teeter who was in his office on Saturday the 14th and was mistaken by him for William Teeter and has summoned him here as a witness, and he has sworn that he does not believe he was at defendant's office on that day. — Surely the defendant knew when his response was made, to whether or not it was Fletcher Teeter, and the proofs show that it was him. — But it was assumed in the argument that the defendant discovered the mistake, and had the correction made voluntarily, without knowledge of any complaint, and this is evidence of the mistake. — I think the proof justifies such assumption. — But the defendant does not admit that he had received a letter, at Lancaster from Squire Turner, Jr., that there was a complaint about the service of this process, and had written to him, (S. T., Jr.) to have it corrected; and the circumstances show nothing unreasonable about it. It is less than 24 miles by the turnpike, and about 32 by the dirt road, to Lancaster; and a messenger could easily have gone and returned on Monday after Rowland applied to Squire Turner, Jr. to correct the return; and it appears that the defendant's letter, directing the correction to be made, was not received before Tuesday, and then came by private hand and not by the mail or otherwise. It is inflated, however, that Ballard's recklessness in swearing to a second charge, coupled with his hostility to defendant, proves him unworthy of belief. I see nothing in the second charge tending to his impeachment. Miller was equally bound upon the record of the fee bill and execution; and the record of the case of *Mulchey vs. Ballard*, &c., shows that he (Miller) was equally liable for the damages claimed; and if the intelligent clerk of the Court of Appeals (Jacob Swigert) thought Miller was equally bound by the judgment of that court for the execution and fee bill, I do not see how Ballard, who is no lawyer, could have known to the contrary, nor can I say his hostility to the contrary, nor can I say his hostility to explain to permit him, at defendant's instance, to do as he pleased, it is so insane and irrational as to destroy his claims to belief. The defendant has not attempted to impeach his character, and it is known to be good for both intelligence and integrity in this community. The weakness of the force of his evidence is by his nephew and law partner who appears as a witness under equally as unfavorable circumstances; and his contradiction is rather of inference than of fact. His loss of the letter and forgetfulness of the messenger who bore it, has cut off all means of either refreshing his recollection or showing that it is at fault. I do not see how he can explain what principle I can dial low the main fact, in its legitimate bearing upon the case. But it is said that no injury was done to any person by this return. It is sufficient to reply that Shotwell & Co. were subjected to the expense of employing counsel here, and of sending counsel from Louisville to Richmond; and it has rendered the Sheriff both liable to the civil action of Shotwell & Co., and to a public indictment. It is further said that no improper motive is alleged or proven. In regard to the motive, if the act is illegal, and knowingly done, the law presumes the wrong motive and holds the party responsible. The Commonwealth vs. Barry, Hardin's reports, and same against Chambers, 1 J. J. M.'s reports. But the proof shows a motive by the contract between Bogie and defendant; he was entitled to a larger fee for bringing and prosecuting the suit here than it was brought where he could not conduct it in court. It was also argued under this charge that the proceeding being in the nature of contempt, the defendant is entitled to a discharge upon his own oath. I do not regard this proceeding as in the nature of a contempt or partaking of any of its incidents, no punishment follows it. — The court had no right to examine the defendant on oath. He had a right to deny the charges in the simplest language; and if he has chosen to enter into an elaborate explanation, he must satisfy the court it is true as in other cases.

The second charge is admitted so far as altering the fee bill and execution is concerned; but the illegality of doing so and the intent is denied; and also the placing them in the hands of the officer for collection; and it is alleged that Miller was no party in the Court of Appeals and not liable; and both the execution and fee bill are illegal and void. It is also alleged that the charge was before the grand jury at the September term 1858 of this Court, and that body refused to indict the defendant. The facts as developed by the proofs are that in the suit of *Mulchey vs. Ballard*, Jarman and Miller in this court the suit was dismissed by Mulchey as to Miller and a trial had as to Jarman and Ballard, and the judgment was reversed, and a judgment for cost rendered. The clerk issued his fee bill and the execution for cost against the three instead of Jarman and Ballard and sent them to defendant, and he erased the name of Miller from both and handed them to Miller, who was a constable, for collection, and he did collect the fee bill. That the conduct of defendant in altering the fee bill and execution was investigated by the grand jury, and no indictment was found. That, pending this investigation before the grand jury, the defendant procured Col. W. H. Caperton to go before the grand jury at the beginning of the last March term when informed of Ballard's purpose to file these charges, denied that he had altered the execution, but in his response admits and justifies it. In the consideration of this charge I shall say nothing about the execution, and much that it may be necessary to say about the execution will apply in a less degree to the fee bill. In regard to the execution, it is sufficient to say that it is a part of the record of our courts, and is required by the statutes to be in substance entered upon the execution book. In the absence of the execution this record is evidence of its contents. Altering the execu-

tion after it is issued falsifies the record. And may an attorney lawfully do this? If so, why may he not go to our order book and alter our judgments when they are wrong. This is no more than to say that a man may alter the record of the court, and the court may tolerate it. It was the plain duty of the defendant, when he discovered the error in the execution, to return it to the office and have it corrected. The right to correct errors in our records belongs alone to the courts, and any other principle would destroy their verity. This view is not a novel one, but has been held in many cases. Such practice of the Commonwealth vs. Barry, (Hardin's Reports, 273,) it appeared that an execution issued in favor of Perkins vs. Travis' adm'r., and was indorsed for the benefit of Handly. The Sheriff took the replevin bond, payable to Handly to whom the judgment belonged, when it was his duty to have taken it payable to Perkins. Upon discovering the mistake the clerk permitted the bond to be altered so as to conform to the execution and issued an execution upon the bond as thus altered, and upon a proceeding against the clerk to remove him from office, it was argued that as the alteration tended to the attainment of justice it was not criminal. To this the court responded, "It is not to be right in the clerk shall make himself the judge between the parties? That by an *errata* and alteration of the papers in his office, he can be permitted to alter or change the situation or rights of the parties in the absence and without the knowledge and consent of one of them? The danger to justice is too manifest to require its removal. — Suppose the clerk in drawing up his record were to enter judgment *de bonis propriis*, instead of *de bonis testatoris*—or suppose he were to leave out interest on a note, or give it from an improper date, and after the adjournment of court, suppose him to set about correcting these blunders in his record, and to make the record conform to the things, all may, and thus in effect a power would be conceded to them in vacation in revising and correcting the acts of the court, under the pretence of innocently rectifying their own errors.

We give to record evidence absolute verity. — The act which has been held to be a crime, ought to be overturned as soon as the doctrine shall prevail, that clerks may alter and change their records in vacation to suit their notions of propriety. — It is said by Blackstone, vol. 4, 128, that "no man's property would be safe if records may be suppressed or falsified, and if offenses are made light in England." The last of these two States make it an indictable offense to alter any record, writ or process, of its courts. Our own statute punishes with confinement in the penitentiary the altering of records. These cases and Legislative enactments are referred to show how constantly and sedulously the Legislature and courts have endeavored to preserve the integrity of the records of our courts and what little apology the law affords for such an act as these charges embrace, purposely done. The fact that the defendant, in his response justifies his act, in my estimation renders him the more dangerous to the public, and increases the necessity to render such a judgment as shall deter others from the commission of such offenses. — No one knew better than he did that the power to alter this execution, belonged alone to the court from which it issued, for decisions to this effect are scattered all through our reports, and yet with this knowledge he makes the alteration.

Our courts have gone further in depriving an attorney of the privileges of the bar than I am required to do in this case. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Rice, (18 B. Monro.) was of this character. Rice desiring to use a letter, written by the President of the Trust Company, as evidence in a suit, applied for a copy. It was made out and furnished him, and was in every respect correct except that it omitted the initials "Pres't," which was attached to the name of the writer of it in the original. This he added to the copy, and his colleague in the case offered as evidence on the trial in his presence, this copy thus amended, and for this the Kenton Circuit Court dismissed him from the bar, and the case was affirmed in the Court of Appeals. In that case it was argued as in this, that the alteration was right, as it only made the copy conform to the original, (in this case the execution conform to the judgment) that there was no bad motive, and no wrong done to any one, because the copy without the alteration was as false as with it, and neither benefit one nor injury the other. The court held that it was mal-practice, and dismissed the attorney.

In the case of *ex parte Brown*, (Howard's Mississippi Reports,) the attorney tore off a part of the declaration, and then demurred to it, and altered the date of the writ, and the court held that each of these acts was mal-practice, and expelled him from the bar.

The fact that Grand Jury failed to indict the defendant for altering this execution is entitled to no weight. It does not operate as a bar. No plea of former acquittal or conviction upon a prosecution effects such a proceeding as this. — Many of the cases proceed upon the ground that criminal conviction renders such a proceeding unnecessary.

The third charge is denied. The proofs offered in support of it are as follows: Col. James W. Caperton testifies that shortly after the answer was filed, he went to the clerk's office and took the papers to his own office, and read the answer carefully, to ascertain the defense; that neither the answer nor the clerk's check of the answer was in the third line of the answer was discovered by him, though they might have been there. That he remained ignorant that the matter alleged in the amendment was in the answer, until his attention was called to it at the taking of depositions, in July, 1858, that he afterwards had Squire Turner, Jr., sworn and examined upon the subject who testifies as his deposition shows, that he afterwards took the deposition of George Shackelford upon the subject.

George Shackelford testifies that he was deputy clerk when the answer was filed, and indorsed it as filed. That his impression is that the amendment on the back was not there when it was filed, though he may be mistaken. He says it is to open papers and look at them when filed. That opening the paper upon which this answer was written, could easily be done without discovering the writing on the back. This was the proof offered by the prosecution; and if the charge rested upon it alone, notwithstanding I think the law is against the truth of the statement of the defendant, and who read the answer with the view of knowing the defense, could have overlooked the plain reference to the amendment, in the face of the original answer, I should still regard the proof as insufficient.

But the defendant called C. D. Goode, who testified, that some days after the service of process upon his son, not certain as to the number, nor ten, more or less, he brought a copy of the answer left with the Sheriff with his son to defendant's office, and informed him of its service out of the court, when defendant took a paper out of a bundle, and wrote the amendment upon it and sent it to the clerk's office. That it was in the month of June 1858, but he could not name the day, though his recollection was early in the month of June, and that he was not at the court on that day. That the amendment was filed on Wednesday or Thursday; was in town but the one day in June, and did not recollect transacting any other law business on that day.

By recurring to the return of the Sheriff upon the process in the case of *Gooch vs. Gooch*, it will be seen that it was executed on the 5th of June, which the Almanac shows was on a Saturday preceding the 1st Monday in June, County Court day, and that the answer is endorsed filed on the 7th, which is County Court day, and if Gooch's recollection is to be relied upon, he did not bring the copy of the summons before Wednesday or Thursday, the 9th or 10th of June. But as the defendant's recollection is tolerably distinct that he was in Richmond but once in the

month of June, 1858, and that day was Wednesday or Thursday, the strongest probability is that he was in town on Thursday the 24th of June, the record of the case of *Doster vs. Williams* shows that he was sworn to an answer in that case in the Clerk's office, on the 24th June, 1858.

The only other witness who testified in relation to this charge is Squire Turner, Jr., the nephew and law partner of defendant, who drew the original and amended answers, and who was present at the taking of the depositions upon the subject in the *Gooch* case, and has testified upon this trial. If there be anything in his testimony, looking at all he has stated upon the subject, upon these several occasions, calculated to impugn the general facts or weaken the conclusions to be drawn from them, I have not been able to perceive it. The charge rests upon the testimony before recited, and relying upon it as true, the conclusion cannot well be avoided, that the answer was amended after it was filed, and as it does appear that said Cornelius Gooch was not present at the alteration, and the record shows to the contrary, the third charge is truly verified.

Upon the whole case, I am therefore of opinion that the integrity of our records and the purity of the administration of justice in our courts, imperiously requires that the privileges of the defendant at the bar of this court, in the exercises of which these acts of mal-practice have been committed, should be withdrawn from him—wherefore it is adjudged that the name of the defendant, Squire Turner, be stricken from the roll of Attorneys admitted to practice law at the bar of this court. The exception to the testimony of Ballard is overruled.

A true copy—attest:

J. M. SHACKELFORD, C. M. C. C.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans, March 27.

News from Brownsville of the 23d has been received.

Two companies of Rangers, under Capt. Ford, two companies of United States Cavalry, under Capt. Stummen, crossed the Rio Grande at Brownsville, in search of Cortina, who had returned to the frontier. The troops proceeded his encampment at night, drove in the picket and took thirty prisoners, who claimed to belong to a large body of Mexican National Guards, also in search of Cortina. Next morning a large Mexican force appeared and claimed that they were the guard of Cortina, and were afterwards ascertained that the forces had been watching the Americans, that Cortina was with them and had escaped at the first alarm. Our troops remain encamped on the Mexican side above Brownsville, and are determined to capture Cortina.

Major Heintzelman sent a reinforcement of two pieces of artillery.

Three thousand Church troops are expected on the Rio Grande.

It is reported that Gen. Garcia invited the American troops into Mexico.

Excitement in Perry County, Miss.—An Armed Gang of Negroes at Large.—The Paulding Clarion of Wednesday last says:

A gentleman came all the way from Augusta this county a few days ago, to procure track dogs for the purpose of hunting a gang of out-law negroes, who are infesting Perry county. According to the account given by this gentleman, who is as respectable a young man as any in the county, the gang numbers five or six, and are armed with guns and weapons. While men are suspected of being in league with them, and men, whose names he forgets, living in the county, have been arrested and committed to jail on suspicion. Our informant says that an unprecedented excitement exists in the community, surpassing any thing that was ever occasioned by the depredations of the noted Wages clan, which operated so extensively in Perry county.

Following in the late Mexican news we find the following item which was not sent by telegraph:

Protest by the French.—The commander of the French brig of war *Oliver*, in the presence of the American naval forces, protested against the capture of the two steamers by the *Saratoga*, *Wave*, and *Indiantola*. Capt. Jarvis replied that his government was at Washington, and that if there was any occasion at all for a protest it was there it would have to be made.

TEN MILLIONS FOR LOWER CALIFORNIA.—It appears by the instructions given to Mr. McLane, Commissioner of the U. S. Senate by the President, that the Minister was authorized to offer \$10,000,000 for Lower California, and the right of way from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Arizona to Guaymas. But the negotiation fell through.

A NAKED SHAME.—A MODEL ARTIST AT CHURCH.—On Sunday morning great excitement was caused in the Baptist Church of Pittsboro, N. Y. by a man walking into the midst of the congregation stark naked. He was led out as soon as possible, and decided to be insane on the subject of dress. Perhaps he could justly complain, as the Savior does in the Scriptures, "I was naked, and ye clothed me not."

New Spring and Summer Goods!

T. S. & J. R. PAGE,

WOULD invite the attention of their friends and customers to their large and handsome stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

which they are now opening. Their stock embraces every article usually to be found in such an Establishment. Among which may be found

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

in great variety, to suit the fancy and pockets of all who wish to buy.

Domestic and Staple Goods,

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

and all other articles for Gentlemen's wear.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

They have also one of the largest and most complete stocks of

China, Glass, Queensware, and Table Cutlery

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

All of which they will sell on reasonable terms. Give them a call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

March 22, 1860.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Farm, containing Three Hundred and Fifteen Acres of land, situated on the bank of the river, and well watered, and is a fine place for a residence. The land is well cultivated, and the buildings are in good repair. The price is \$10,000. For further information may be obtained by addressing Mr. A. G. Mann, Louisville, or C. R. Mann, on the farm.

March 26, 1860-21.

A LARGE ORCHARD

of the choicest varieties of Young Apple and Peach Trees, the building contains THREE OR FOUR SLIDING ROUSES, A GOOD BARN, and other out buildings. Further information may be obtained by addressing Mr. A. G. Mann, Louisville, or C. R. Mann, on the farm.

March 26, 1860-21.

FOR HIRE

A YOUNG man, of woman, sixteen years of age, a good house servant. Enquire at the Commonwealth Office.

March 22, 1860-21.

THE SEAMLESS CAP.

A NEW and beautiful style just come to hand at

March 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1860.

Appointments by the Governor.

JOHN P. COOK, of Madisonville, to be Circuit Court Judge; and S. B. VANCE, of Henderson, Commonwealth's Attorney, for the 14th Judicial District.

LAFAYETTE GREEN, of Grayson, H. B. DOBBS, of Fleming, and CARLO B. BRITAIN, of Harlan, Aids to the Governor with the rank of Colonel.

The Late Hon. Ben. Monroe.

The long and useful life of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article, deserves a more extended notice than we have heretofore given. From some of his most intimate friends we have gathered many interesting facts connected with his parentage and life.

Judge Monroe was born in Albemarle county, Va., on the 17th day of August, 1790. He was the son of Andrew Monroe, a native Virginian, of the Episcopal Church, and Ann Bell, a Virginian by birth, but the daughter of Scotch Irish Presbyterians, from the Province of Elston. Andrew Monroe was the descendant of Sir Andrew Monroe, a Scotch Knight, who emigrated to Virginia, early in the reign of Charles II.

and settled upon the Potomac. His establishment was on a large body of land granted him by the Crown which was afterwards included, and is now in the county of Westmoreland. This estate having been entailed or transmitted by descent, according to the laws of primogeniture, to the descendants of the royal grantee, the family of Monroe was thereby established, and the name fixed upon the geographical objects of the locality. The family was accordingly conspicuous in the revolution, and afterwards upon the State and National theatres, until it gave to us a Chief Magistrate of the United States.

But the father of the subject of this notice was of a junior branch of the family, and therefore inherited no estate. After his marriage, and the birth of Benjamin and another son, he looked to the wide West as a field to better his condition; and having emigrated to Kentucky, with the small capital accumulated by his own industry, he settled himself here in the county of Scott, about 1794. And here was Judge Monroe reared and educated, until he had attained the age of about eighteen years.

The entire capital of the family was one hundred acres of land, and only about the number of slaves a Northern family would consider sufficient for what they call their help. But the land was superior, and the entire household had industry and ambition, and, by these means, a large family was reared and educated.

Thus was continued this family until its revered heads were gathered to their fathers, in a good old age.

There was then, as it had been on like occasions with these people, no large amount of property for division among heirs, but there was inherited, by the descendants of this family, the good names of honest and pious parents, which was prized far more highly than the greatest wealth.

Judge Monroe was, at about this age—18—established in the Clerk's office of the Circuit and County Courts of Lincoln county, at Stanford, then occupied by the Hon. Thos. Montgomery, at that time an eminent lawyer, and afterwards a Judge of the Circuit Court, and subsequently a member of the Congress of the United States. The two were cousins german on their maternal side. Here he studied and learned practically the business of clerk and register or prothonotary of judicial tribunals, and thence proceeded after the regular course of preparatory reading, to study law under the instruction of Judge Montgomery. He studied with success, and was admitted to the bar in his twenty-third year, and settling himself at Stanford, commenced the practice with flattering prospects. But after succeeding to an encouraging extent he united in marriage to a lady like himself, without fortune, and afterwards becoming impatient for the accumulation of the means necessary for the support of a growing family, he suffered himself to be carried off from his profession into an unfortunate episode of his life. He removed to Glasgow, and became a merchant, but in a few years was eminently unsuccessful. About the time of the suspension of his mercantile business, he accepted the appointment of Cashier of the Bank of Green River, and so became a banker. But this was one of the forty Banks created by the Legislature in 1818, all of which finished their course within the same year of their creation. This business of the Judge was, therefore, soon terminated, and he thereupon returned to his profession, and soon afterwards settled himself at Columbia. He was again successful at the bar, and was, about the year 1823, appointed Commonwealth's Attorney in the Judicial District presided over by Hon. Christopher Tompkins, and afterwards, upon the resignation of Judge Tompkins, in 1825, was appointed his successor. This appointment was by Gov. Adair, then Governor of Kentucky, during the recess of the Senate, and was consequently pro tempore, and Governor Adair's term of office having expired before the next meeting of the General Assembly, the permanent appointment depended on the next Governor. The State was divided at that time into two most violent parties, of Relief and Anti-Relief, and Judge Monroe had taken decided stand against all the measures for relief advocated by Gov. Desha, and upon his being elected, it was consequently very much doubted whether the permanent appointment would be given to him. But, such was the confidence of all parties, the Governor included, in the ability and impartiality of Judge Monroe, that there was no hesitation in his nomination, and the Senate unanimously approved it. He held this office for about twelve years.

The District at this period was remarkable for the ability and high-spirited rivalry of the legal profession; yet Judge Monroe presided in it for all this term with an impartiality which met the approbation of the people, and of every lawyer of integrity and reputation in all the Courts.

Upon resigning this office, he resumed the practice of law. He was of course successful everywhere throughout his District. But a few years afterwards he was tendered, by the Supreme Court of Kentucky, the office of Reporter of its decisions, then lately made vacant by the death of the incumbent. This position was at that time decidedly the most desirable in the State

for any member of the bar, and was, in fact, on this occasion, solicited by approval of the Law, the most eminent of the profession. But such was the selection of the judges, and Judge Monroe, considering that the Courts at the Capitol would afford him a more agreeable practice in his advancing age, than an extensive country District, did not hesitate, but accepted the appointment, and, in the spring of 1841, established his permanent residence in our city, and here spent the remainder of his life.

Of the manner in which he discharged his duties as Reporter we need not speak, since the entire legal profession concede that his reports are eminently faithful and accurate. They embrace all the decisions of the Appellate Court from 1841 to 1856 inclusive, and are eighteen volumes in number. They contain many of the ablest decisions ever rendered by Chief Justices Robertson, Marshall, Ewing and Simpson, and will always be deemed of inestimable value.

Judge Monroe was twice married. His first wife was related by blood to the Montgomerys and Logans, distinguished pioneers in the early history of Kentucky. His second wife was a sister of Hon. Geo. Alfred Caldwell, now of Louisville; all of his children, however, were from his first marriage. Five of them preceded him to the grave, among whom were the deceased wife of Hon. Zachariah Wheat, Wm. P. Monroe, and John M. Monroe, the two latter of whom are remembered by many of our citizens as young men of great promise, and of exemplary life.

Whatever may have been the public distinction won by the deceased there were other relations in which his virtues shone forth most conspicuously. As was said by Judge Story in the Supreme Court of the United States, "it is as a man, that those who knew him best will most love to contemplate him. There was a daily beauty in his life which won every heart. He was benevolent, charitable, affectionate and liberal in the best sense of the terms. He was a Christian, full of religious sensibility and religious humility—Attached to the Presbyterian Church by education and choice, he was one of its most sincere but unostentatious members. He was as free from bigotry as any man; and at the same time that he claimed the right to think for himself, he admitted without reserve the same right in others. He was, therefore, indulgent even to what he deemed errors of doctrine, and abhorred all persecution for conscience sake. But what made religion most attractive in him and gave it occasionally even a sublime expression, was its tranquil, cheerful, unobtrusive, meek and gentle character. There was a mingling of Christian graces in him which showed that the habit of his thoughts was fashioned for another and better world."

The influence of such a man upon his fellow men, and especially upon the rising generation, must have been most salutary. His loss to this community could not easily be supplied, and long will his memory be cherished with the warmest affection.

The war in Madison turns out to have been very much of a burlesque, but better so than that more serious consequences should have resulted. The upshot of the matter is briefly: That Hanson, one of the Abolitionists who were expelled from Madison some months ago, returned in order to dispose of his property, or, as some allege, to reside in that county. Some self-constituted guardians of the public interests immediately determined to drive him away at all hazards. While in quest of Hanson for the purpose of expelling him from the county, the committee were met by some of his friends, armed, who understanding that the committee had Hanson in custody announced their intention to rescue him. The firing was then commenced, being followed by the retreat of the friends of Hanson, and resulting in the wounding of several Abolitionists. A portion of the committee then returned to Richmond and beat up volunteers for the war, and the next day about a hundred and fifty valiant knights proceeded to the locality of the previous day's skirmish. No human being could be found, and they sailed their warlike zeal by destroying some of Hanson's property. So ended the Barea war, the effect of which will be to make a few thousand more Abolitionists in the North.

The Louisville Courier, in a recent article on the removal of Judge Stump from the Criminal Court of Baltimore, said he had long been identified with the American or Opposition party. The Baltimore Clipper says Judge Stump was a Democratic Judge, nominated by a Democratic Convention, elected by the Democratic party, has never in any instance been "identified" with any other party than that of the Democracy, and was sustained by the Democracy until Democracy itself was compelled to oust him from office. The Clipper says to the Courier further, and hopes it will publish the fact for the benefit of its Democratic readers, that at the same election at which this Democratic Judge was elected there were also elected by the Democratic party of Baltimore a Clerk of the Court who has been proved a defaulter to a large amount, and a Register of Wills who is now in jail charged with frauds innumerable, and another Court Clerk who was only rescued by suicide from an exposure of his infamy. This is the character of the men elected to office by the Democracy in Baltimore when they had the power.

We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement of "STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE," which may be found in another column of our paper. We have seen this preparation very highly spoken of in the columns of several of our exchanges, and from the recommendations given, we have no doubt that it is a superior article for family use, being convenient, and always ready for use. It is said to be valuable for mending almost all articles used in a family which are made of either wood, leather, glass, crockery, &c., &c. If it would only mend "family jars" it would be invaluable.

A letter from Panama states that Hon. Beverly L. Clark, the United States Minister Resident at Guatemala and Honduras, is still sick, and will soon return to Kentucky, if well enough. His disease is diabetes, and his situation is precarious.

Circuit Court.—Harrison Brown recently convicted of passing counterfeit money, in Covington, was brought before the court Monday and sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for two years.

Maj. W. H. Ogden purchased of R. G. Hopkins, one day last week, his farm containing five hundred acres, on Deer creek, in this county, at \$12 per acre. It is a splendid piece of land, and we consider it sold for a little over half price. (Madisonville Ky) Register.

HYEMAL.—A New York letter in the Charleston Courier says: Mr. A. D. Banks, formerly of the South Side Democrat at Petersburg, Va., but now of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is soon to lead to the altar the daughter of our well known citizen, Geo. Law.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

WANTED. A GOOD COOK for the balance of the year. Apply at this office. (March 31, 1860.)

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

THE "FRANKFORT RIFLES" are notified to meet at their Armory, this evening, (Friday) at 7 1/2 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the company. By order of the Captain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumption Actually Cured.

DR. WHITE, who has spent years in investigating Lung Diseases, has discovered the cause or consumption, and has discovered the cure or consumption, and it is found that by administering this cure, ninety-nine out of one hundred cases of Consumption recover, and the patient enjoys perfect health. Circulars explaining the New System sent free of charge upon application, by letter or otherwise, to A. JUDSON WHITE, M. D., 10 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

The Doctor has no Patent Medicine to sell. Feb. 7, 1860—wfm.

The Confessions of an Unfortunate Man. Who brought upon himself the most obnoxious nervous affliction, premature decay, &c., by indiscretion and particularly addressed to young married people and those contemplating marriage, pointing out the way they may be restored to perfect health. The author having himself been cured, desires to place in the hands of the unfortunate the means by which they can find relief, and also to put a stop to the various impostures practiced upon the unwary. He will send his experience free of charge. Address, W. M. J. HORNBY, Feb. 7, 1860—wfm. Box 493, P. O., New York.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

The following statement speaks for itself.—(Extract) "In lifting the kettle from the fire I caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. QUAKER FORCES, Broad Street, Philadelphia." It is truly a wonderful ointment. It will cure any case of Swelling, Bruise, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galls, Sprains, Kingcorns, Spavins and Founders. Beware of imitations. Sold in all parts of the habitable globe. BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York. March 14, 1860.

"THE UNION."

The Address of Rev. JAMES CRAIK, D. D., delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, December 19, 1859, is for sale at the bookstore of SAM. C. BULL, by the single copy or by the hundred copies. February 22, 1860—wfm.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of PAGE, GAINES & PAGE was, on the 23d of January, 1860, dissolved by mutual consent—T. S. & J. R. PAGE retaining the Dry Goods and Queensware Establishment, with the notes and accounts of said firm—their business will be settled up by said T. S. & J. R. PAGE—W. A. GAINES retaining the Hardware and Grocery. Both Establishments will be carried on at the same stands, where we will be pleased to serve our old patrons, and to supply new ones as can make it to their interest to patronize us. T. S. & J. R. PAGE, W. A. GAINES. February 4, 1860. I'veoman copy.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders. Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address, REV. WM. COSGROVE, 230 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 16, 1860—3m.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!!

MRS. E. T. LYONS, Saint Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. Have just received and opened a full and complete assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. The new stock embraces Cloaks, Polkas, Bonnets, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., &c., all of the latest styles and fashion. Don't send to Louisville or Lexington when you can get what you want equally as elegant and far cheaper at home. Call and see. Mrs. E. T. LYONS. Also Agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S Improved Sewing Machines. (Oct. 14, 1859.)

REMOVAL.

R. RUNYAN Has removed his store two doors above his old stand. He is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rate for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right. Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1859.

H. WHITTINGHAM,

NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlys, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Rack numbers supplied to complete sets. November 24, 1859.

Metcalf's "Kentucky Reports,"

VOLUME I. PRICE \$5. We will send the 1st Volume of Metcalf's Reports by mail, postage paid, to any who wish it, on receipt of \$5. A. G. HODGES & CO., Com'l Office, Frankfort, Ky. Aug. 24, 1859.

THE 1ST VOLUME

KENTUCKY FARMER, Sowed and bound with Mualin Barks and Stiff Paper Covers, can be had at this office at \$1 per copy. Sep. 2, 1859. A. G. HODGES & CO.

New Style of Hats.

Philadelphia Fall style of Gentlemen's SILK HATS, just opened. Get the best. S. C. BULL'S Book and Shoe Store, September 2, 1859.

JOHN W. PRUETT is authorized to collect all

claims due me in the County of Franklin and of Frankfort. I have also placed in Mr. Pruett's hands many notes due me by persons living in and out of the State of Kentucky. A. G. HODGES.

TO FISHERMEN!

A NEW stock of Fishing Tackle, consisting of Fine Grass and Silk Lines, and an extra lot of Hooks, also PLAIN BRASS REELS. Call and see them at (March 22, 1860.) S. C. BULL'S.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Franklin portion of the Frankfort and Georgetown Turnpike, are notified that an election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Circuit Court Clerk, in the city of Frankfort, on Saturday, 7th April, 1860. W. L. CRUTCHER, Pres't.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of S. C. BULL, in Frankfort, up to 10 o'clock, M., April 10, for the following items of construction and repair within the walls of the Kentucky Penitentiary, viz: For the erection of a new hemp-house and workshop for the manufacture of hemp. To be built of brick, three hundred and seventy by thirty feet in the clear and three stories high, with fixtures for heating with pipes. For re-roofing two doors, and re-roofing west workshop, say \$50 by 45 feet. For an additional tier on cell building, including 84 new cells, to be built of stone. Also re-roofing the cell building, and re-roofing the entire building. For draining, grading, and paving, (with M'Adam's) 500 square rods in yard. Bids will be received for any or all the above work. Bids for the buildings to be made on submitted plans of the bidder. J. PATTERSON, J. C. DRAKE, H. RODMAN.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE House and Lot in South Frankfort, belonging to the estate of John Campbell, is offered for sale or rent. If for terms, call, apply to W. W. J. HORNBY, or J. C. BULL.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE House and Lot in South Frankfort, belonging to the estate of John Campbell, is offered for sale or rent. If for terms, call, apply to W. W. J. HORNBY, or J. C. BULL.

CAPITAL HOTEL, Frankfort, Kentucky, FOR LEASE.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, until Monday, the 10th of April next, for the lease of the CAPITAL HOTEL and the furniture thereto belonging, for two years from the 1st of May next, or for five years, as may be agreed upon. The lease will be required to give bond with satisfactory personal security for the payment of the rent in quarterly payments and to take good care of the buildings and furniture. The company will reserve the right of discontinuing between the bidder. This is one of the best arranged and well built establishments of the kind in the Western country, and furnished with all of the necessary fixtures and furniture, the whole cost of which was upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The principal object was to have a first class hotel kept at the seat of Government for the accommodation of strangers and others who come hither on business or pleasure. An appropriate building has been erected and furnished in a style of elegance rarely surpassed, and our object is to have a landlord who is in all respects qualified to take charge of it. A. G. CAMMACK, President.

Frankfort, Ky., March 9, 1860. "The Journal and Democrat" insert once daily and then weekly, to amount in the whole to \$5 each. Observer and Reporter, insert to amount of \$5 and send bills to Commonwealth office for collection.

LUCIFER, BY SNOWSTORM.

WILL stand the present season at COTTAGE HILL, on the Frankfort and Georgetown Turnpike, 3 miles from the Forks of Elkhorn, in the county of Frankfort, at \$15 to insure a colt, and pasturage furnished gratis to mares coming from a distance.

Description and Pedigree.

Lucifer is a black iron grey, 5 years old, with heavy white mane and tail; 15 1/2 hands high, and is a horse eminently calculated to produce stock suited to every purpose for which the horse is required. Being himself beautiful in appearance, of proper constitution in form, mild and gentle in disposition, with action both in harness and saddle rarely equaled, very few, if indeed any, horses in Kentucky of his age can show greater trotting speed in harness, and it has been with great difficulty that he has been restrained from going all the saddle galls, being driven by old Snowstorm, who wears out as naturally as another, and all with unparalleled speed and style, and produced more fine saddle and harness horses in the two seasons he was used, than any other horse known. He was of the pure Norman French breed from Canada, and his colts are commanding wherever round extravagant prices. Lucifer's dam was a large brown mare; blood unknown; was a natural pacer and could, without training, pace out mile in 2 minutes.

Invite the attention of breeders to this young horse, at his stand, where I have a good track, and where persons wishing to lease him can have the opportunity of witnessing his speed. THOMAS STRELL. March 14, 1860.

CLARKE'S ART GALLERY, Main St., adjoining Telegraph Office, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THIS Gallery is fitted up in the most improved style for the production of First Pictures, having a mammoth size and sky-light combined, the effect produced is surpassed by any Gallery in the State. Our specimens are large and admirable. We have the most artistic and highly finished work. Our terms will be very liberal, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or no charge made.

A SOLAR CAMERA

Of the largest size having recently been added to our Establishment, and are now prepared to furnish to our customers and artists generally, LIFE-SIZED PHOTOGRAPHS.

At the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

MR. A. H. WYANT,

First class Artist, has been engaged, and will conduct the PAINTING DEPARTMENT. Persons having old Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes, by sending them to us, with description as to color of hair, eyes, and complexion, can have them enlarged to any required size, and finished in oil colors, giving a splendid

PORTRAIT IN OIL.

With all the accuracy of a Daguerreotype. Our friends throughout the State, by sending us their orders, will save both time and expense, and receive the most artistic and highly finished work. Our terms will be very liberal, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or no charge made.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, etc.,

Made daily at reasonable rates. If strangers visiting our city are invited to visit this Gallery and examine our work. March 23, 1860. L. W. BLOOM, Photographer. C. A. CLARKE, Proprietor.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOSEPH S. BLOOM, who is a white male, having a black eye and Criminal Court for the murder of Wm. H. Phelps, on the 11th day of May, 1859, has made his escape, and is now going at large; Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for the apprehension of the said Bloom, and his delivery to the Sheriff of Butler county, in one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, done at Frankfort, this 10th day of March 1860, and in the 33th year of the Commonwealth.

(By the Governor.) BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN.

(Two. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State. By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary. March 16, 1860—wfm.)

A. STRAUS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer

IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE & CHAIRS,

